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A
CONTINUATION
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Incorporated Society in *Dublin*,
FOR PROMOTING
English Protestant SCHOOLS in *Ireland*,
FROM THE
25th of *March*, 1740, to the 25th of *March*, 1742.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

An Account of the BENEFCTIONS received by the
SOCIETY, from *Great Britain* and this Kingdom, from
the 25th of *March*, 1740, to the 25th of *March*, 1742.

*Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not
depart from it.* Prov. ch. xxii. ver. 6.

Much Food is in the Tillage of the Poor. Prov. ch. xiii. ver. 23.

D U B L I N:

Printed by GEORGE GRIERSON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent
Majesty, at the *King's Arms* and *Two Bibles* in *Essex-street*.

M DCC XLII.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1884

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON JANUARY 14, 1884

AND BY THE SENATE

ON FEBRUARY 1, 1884

AND BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON MARCH 1, 1884

S E R M O N

Preach'd at

CHRIST-CHURCH, *DUBLIN*,

On the 28th Day of *March* 1742.

BEFORE THE

Incorporated SOCIETY, for promoting *English*
Protestant Schools in *IRELAND*.

By *GEORGE*, Lord Bishop of *FERNS* and *LEIGHLIN*.

Published at the Request of the SOCIETY.



DUBLIN:

Printed by *GEO. GRIERSON*, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
at the *King's-Arms* and *Two Bibles* in *Essex-street*, M,DCC,XLII.

At a General Meeting of the Incorporated
SOCIETY, for promoting *English Pro-*
testant Schools in Ireland, Dublin, Fri-
day the 9th of April, 1742.

Ordered on Motion,

THAT the Thanks of this Society be given to
the Right Reverend George Lord Bishop of
Ferns and Leighlin, for the Sermon by him
preached before this Society; and that his Lordship
be desired to let the Society have a Copy thereof, in order
for them to cause the same to be Printed and Published.

JOHN HANSARD, Secretary.

A
S E R M O N

Preached at

CHRIST-CHURCH,
D U B L I N, &c.

ECCLESIASTES, Chap. xi. Verse 1.

Cast thy Bread upon the Waters, and thou shalt find it after many Days.

THE Metaphor, in which this Exhortation to Charity is convey'd, hath been generally so explained, as to contain a Motive, by no means well calculated, either to direct the Reason, or to influence the Tempers of Mankind. *Cast thy Bread upon the Waters.* — That is, as some say, scatter abroad thy Bounty without Choice or Distinction: Bestow it on Objects the least fitted by Nature to receive it, without any Desire, or Expectation of Return: Give up every View, every Thought, with regard to the present World, looking only for that Reward, with which Providence shall recompence thy Work at the last great Day of Retribution.

And to those in whose Minds the Principles of Religion have taken deep Root, and whose Hearts are strongly possessed (as all ought to be) with the Hopes of a future Life, no Arguments can be so prevailing as these; and the Conduct which follows from them will always be more steady and uniform, than any temporal Considerations can produce.

But at the same time it must be confessed, that with regard to the generality of Mankind, this Influence is found to fall very short in its Effects: Neither do They seem to have done the most in extending it, who instead of endeavouring to direct the Affections and Appetites of Human Nature, that they might serve the Purposes of Religion, have rather chosen to introduce Religion like an Enemy, that is to subdue and expel them; teaching Men, that their eternal Salvation, and their temporal Prosperity, must be pursued through different and opposite Paths; One smooth and obvious; the Other rugged and obscure.

From hence it is, that our Duty, and our Interests have been set at Variance; and a Wall of Separation hath been raised, between Those who lay themselves out for the Improvement of the Condition of their Fellow-Creatures in this World, and others, who are engaged in Works more immediately relating to the Service of Piety and Religion. They are apt to consider themselves, as Persons acting with different Views, and on different Principles; both carrying their Opinion and Dislike of each other to a dangerous and unjustifiable Extreme. Of One it is said, that * *He soweth only to his Flesh*, and is too attentive to the little transitory Interests of the present World. The Others are represented as idle, ostentatious, and unprofitable: And they are liable besides to the Imputation of all those Faults, which have been too justly charged on many Pretenders to Religion, whose Morality hath not kept Pace with their Piety. Thus the Labours of many well-designing Persons, by this unnatural and unnecessary Division have lost both their Efficacy, and Reward.

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* Gal. vi. 8.

It is one Purpose of this pious and useful Undertaking in Support of which we are here met together, (as it hath been the Aim of all the rational Friends of Religion and of Mankind) to reconcile this seeming Opposition; to unite our temporal and eternal Interests; and to consider the Rewards of another Life as being proposed to us in the holy Scriptures, not to draw us off from our Duties and Dependencies, as Members of Society upon Earth, but to furnish us with Patience and Perseverance in acting up to what they require at our Hands; to support us under Disappointments and Discouragements, and to compensate the Uncertainty, and at best the Slowness of Effects, that our wisest and most active Endeavours can produce.

It is this Uncertainty, or rather this Slowness of Effects, which seems to me to have been intended in the Words of my Text. *Cast thy Bread upon the Waters, and thou shalt find it after many Days.* And according to that Interpretation of them, which I shall propose, they seem also to contain a most rational and instructive Argument. The Word Bread is frequently used to signify the Corn, with which it is made, as in the 28th Chapter and the 5th Verse of Job, *As for the Earth out of it cometh Bread.* And by *Waters* are often meant watry Soils like those in *Egypt*, made fruitful by the Overflowing of Rivers; on the Banks of which the first Habitations of Mankind were placed: And as from them were derived all the Arts of Culture, it is natural to believe, that the Images and Expressions relating to it might also be borrowed from them. It is plain from several Passages in the Old Testament, what is meant by the Waters on which Corn is to be thrown. From the 11th Chap. of *Deut.* and 10th Verse; *For the Land whither thou goest in to possess it, is not as the Land of Egypt, from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy Seed, and wateredst it with thy Foot.* From the 32d Chap. 20th Ver. of *Isaiab*, *Blessed are ye, that sow beside all Waters.* And on this Account, in the 23d Chap. 3d Ver. of *Isaiab*, *The Seed of Sihor by Great Waters is called the Harvest of the Rivers,* and brought to express the Abundance, the Revenue
of

of that *Mart of Nations*, Zidon. Hence therefore the Phrase seems probably to have been borrowed from Husbandry, and to have been used only to introduce, and illustrate the following Verse. * *Give a Portion to seven, and also to eight, for thou knowest not what Evil shall be upon the Earth.* The Sense therefore is, that, as by using the proper Means, instituted by Nature, and intrusting the Grain to a Soil fitted by Nature to receive it, we shall, in due Season, receive the Increase appointed by Providence for the Reward of our Labour; so, in like Manner, by the Exercise of Kindness and Mercy towards those in Affliction, we shall, *after many Days*, bring back a large Proportion of Blessings to ourselves, if we will wait with Patience for the Return.

The Text then is an Exhortation to Charity in the same Way of speaking, that St. Paul in Gal. Chap. vi. Ver. 9. useth to encourage us to Patience and Perseverance in every other Part of our Duty, *Let us not be weary in Well-doing; for in due Season we shall reap, if we faint not.* And from this Explanation of it, I shall observe,

First, That it is the Condition of human Nature to struggle through Difficulties and Opposition; and that every Design formed for Mankind to execute, resembles the Seed in the Earth, both in the Hazards to which it is exposed, and the Slowness, with which it will ripen to Perfection. And,

Secondly, That as this Design which I am appointed to consider is, perhaps, of all others in the most peculiar Manner subject to this Condition, it is by Patience and Perseverance alone we can ever hope to accomplish it.

And, *First*,

When we consider Man himself, and his slow Advancement through a long Infancy to any Degree of Perfection in the ordinary Abilities belonging to his Nature, we shall less wonder to see all his other Undertakings in Circumstances of so exact a Resemblance. Even the most genuine Endowments of his Mind, the

* Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 2.

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the very Strength and Activity of his Body must be cultivated by long Habit and Practice, must pass through a severe and tedious Discipline, before they become fit to answer the common Purposes which they were designed by Nature to perform. A great Proportion of the early Part of our Lives, and, (if we think that our Habits are to accompany us no farther than through the present Stage of our Existence) more, perhaps, than can be well accounted for, is employed in acquiring these necessary Qualifications. They who take upon them the Care of our Education are supposed to have formed Rules from their own Experience, which they apply variously, to various Tempers and Dispositions; adapting their Culture to the Nature of the Soil, that they are to improve; to some using Mildness and Encouragement, to others Contradiction and Denial. And we cannot but remember, how unequal, how irksome, how absurd this Discipline appeared to us, of which neither the Use nor the Necessity did then lye open to our Observation: And every Gratification that was with-held from us, every little Hardship that was imposed upon us, it was imputed to the peevish Humour of Parents, or the unreasonable Severity of Governours; with just the same Impatience (to observe by the Way the Uniformity of Nature throughout her whole Progress) as those very Parents and Governours were apt to complain of irregular Events, and inconsiderately to censure the Wisdom of Providence, rather than suspect the least Want of it in themselves.

But we now perceive the Consequences, which we saw not in the Causes that produced them. We now reap the Harvest, and the Labour of the Tillage is overpaid. We may, for instance, trace the Health and Vigour of our Bodies, from the Amusements, and Exercises of our Childhood: Submission to Order, Laws, and Government, from an early domestick Subordination; We may watch every Affection of our Mind in the whole Course and Progress they have taken, and see which of them have been most forwarded by Education, and which hath been checked in its Growth: We may look back and mark
Justice,

Justice, Temperance, Patience, Fortitude, Industry, and Charity, in all their Stages, in some Periods almost lost and motionless; then springing forward with fresh and sudden Vigour, frequently called forth to exercise on unimportant Occasions; and assisted or injured by Accidents in Appearance wholly unrelated to them: We may observe the foulest Vices to have been nourished, and to have grown insensibly from a weak and trifling Indulgence, and the most active and lasting Virtues to have been produced, by, what we once thought, an unnecessary Habit of Restraint.

If then the Improvement of the very Faculties of the Mind requires so much Time and Application, and must be attained by such a Variety of remote, though connected Operations; what Industry, what Patience must be necessary when we employ our Thoughts and Labour on Things entirely independent on ourselves, which are entangled with Interests out of the Reach of our Power, or influenced by Passions less under our Government, even than our own!

There are Difficulties enough in the Way, which we bring into the World with us: But when these are increased by Custom, and Education; when Prejudices have taken such deep Root, that the ordinary Methods of Improvement can have no Effect, the Toil must be still greater to extirpate them, and the Harvest will of Course be retarded.

It is therefore the Duty of Mankind to use all the Means ordained by Providence, and discovered by Reason to carry on the great Design of their Creator*; *To spread the incorruptible Seed* as far as they are able, and God they may rest assured, in his due Time will not fail to give the Increase.

And it is no small Encouragement to those engaged in such Undertakings, as cannot be attended with immediate Success, (as it is the best Satisfaction to all Objections brought against them from the Want of immediate Success) to consider in what Manner, and in how many Instances of our Lives we are supported

* 1 Pet. i. 23.

supported by the provident Care of those who are gone before us, and enjoy the Fruits, which they enjoyed not, of their Labours. How came We of these Nations into the Possession of the best Government, and of the best Religion in the World? To whom are we indebted for the Establishment of Laws, of Commerce, of Liberty, and all that is comprehended under publick and national Prosperity? And in order to procure them, how many Designs, may we not think, had been formed, how many Attempts made and defeated, and afterwards censured as rash and desperate? How many must have perished in the first Héat of their Undertakings, and how few lived, or could indeed hope to live till they should see the full Accomplishment of them? And we too, whether we intend it or not, are prompted by involuntary Instincts to busy and amuse ourselves in carrying on some Designs, which we know cannot ripen to Maturity, till we cease from being in a Capacity of enjoying them.

However we must not think that God hath placed these Obstacles, and Intricacies in our Way, with an Intention only to disturb and perplex us: For it is in this, as in all other seeming Irregularities of his Conduct, that some gracious Purpose of his Providence will finally be answered by them. He could have made all smooth before us: And he could have created us good, wise, and upright: But as we are not placed in that Degree of Perfection (towards which we are yet by slow Steps advancing,) it is necessary that such Conflicts should arise, as will exercise our Hearts and Affections, and carry them to a secure State of Virtue, beyond the Danger of any future Deviations. And as the same Difficulties happened in the Course of our former Education, and as this Life is considered only as a Course of Education for another, the Wisdom and Consistency of Providence is thus far within our Comprehension.

If then it is a Condition inseparable from all human Undertakings, that they must make their Way through Discouragements and Disappointments; we must either give up every Hope of Improvement, and attempt nothing of Importance, or learn

to submit with Patience to these unavoidable, though not unforeseen Delays.

For, the more important any Design is in its Nature and its Consequences, the greater Perplexities will probably surround it; and the slower its Progress will be, when Man, and especially when many Men united are to direct it. Different Tempers and Inclinations will always endeavour to take different Ways, though they should be brought to agree in the main Point and End of their Tendency: And this will for a Time obstruct the best concerted and best regulated Schemes.

But the Providence of God, who raised this World from a State of Disorder and Confusion, can guide the very Unreasonableness of Men, to Ends unthought of by them *, *and make all things work together for Good* in the Accomplishment of the Purposes of his Mercy.

Nay even in the great Dispensations of his Love to Mankind, where he hath granted a supernatural Assistance, and hath interposed by Miracles to give Evidence to the Manifestation of himself; and though we know, † *that the everlasting Gospel shall at Length be preached to every Nation; ‡ and that the Kingdoms of this World shall become the Kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ*, yet these Truths gain Ground but slowly, and have at some times seemed rather to be at a stand: We cannot therefore wonder, that Designs, which are only subservient to that great Purpose, and have human Assistance alone to rely on, should not be swifter in their Progress, nor sufficient on their first setting out to bear down all before them.

No Religion ever struggled with such Difficulties, or underwent such terrible Persecutions, as Christianity in its first Establishment. It was not from want of Strength in God Almighty to support what he designed should be established; nor is it a Doubt from thence, that it was his Design to establish it: But he left it to the natural Workings of the Understandings and Tempers of Men: And will at last compleat the Work among us, which cannot

* Rom. viii. 28.

† Rev. xiv. 6.

‡ Rev. xi. 15.

cannot however be easily effected, when human moral Liberty is to be restrained and perfected (though with the divine Grace assisting us yet) by human moral Means.

This Observation may be also made on the preparative Dispensation, when God brought his People out of Bondage : Yet they wandered forty Years in the Wilderness, and were long harrassed in the Land of *Canaan* by their Enemies who opposed their Settlement, before they enjoyed the promised Rest : For their own Wickedness delayed the Mercies intended for them by their Deliverer.

These Examples should teach us both Resignation, and Hope, and should animate us steadily to persevere in whatever Work we have begun in the Name of the Lord, knowing that even in this World our Labour shall not be in vain ; and though the Benefits of it may be overlooked by a general and slight Observation, and by some Thought to be lost upon Earth ; we may comfort ourselves, when we have done *our* Part to carry on the Purposes of Providence through succeeding Ages, * *that we shall in no wise lose our Reward.*

Such then is the End of your present Undertaking, which, as I am in the SECOND Place to observe, is in the most peculiar Manner subject to this Condition of Delay.

And, if we consider the various and united Opposition, to which it is naturally liable, we shall be thankful to divine Providence, that it hath taken any Root at all, rather than complain, that it flourishes but slowly. The Power of some and the Interests of others ; the Prejudices and Superstitions, the blind Fondness of Parents ; the inveterate Obstinacy of Idleness, and other evil Habits ; perhaps a secret Disinclination of some among ourselves ; and the unthinking Indifference of others with Regard to it, do all meet and operate together, and must greatly retard its Success.

But to review them a little more distinctly.—I need not observe that the Reformation which spread itself over *England* with

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* St. Matt. x. 42.

with a sudden and unusual Progress, was left unfinished here; and made very little Impression on the Natives, the Generality of whom did, as they do to this Day continue Papists. As then they were not carried away by the first Torrent of Conversion, which being at that Time so general must have taken many with it, who knew not whither they were going, they were of Course left to be brought over as they could be by the slow and ordinary Method of particular Instruction. The Times which followed upon this were so disturbed, that much could not be expected: It was well, if the reformed Religion could maintain the Ground she had gotten, without the least prospect in those Circumstances of extending her Possessions any farther: And it is not many Years, only from the late happy Settlement at the Revolution, that there could begin to be formed any reasonable Hope of enlarging them.

From that Time I will suppose nothing to have been omitted, which (allowing for human Imperfection) could have been performed to that End: I will suppose no Want of Care and Diligence in the Clergy, and every Application (which the Nature of our Religion would admit) to have been made in order to the instructing * *those that have opposed themselves, that God might give them Repentance to the Acknowledgment of the Truth.*

To those who view the Effect only, this Supposition may seem perhaps to be too favourably made: But much will occur in Support of it, when we take into the Consideration, that when Persuasion is to be opposed to Authority, and mild Arguments to severe Threatnings, the Combat in weak Minds must be very unequal; and also the great Difficulty there is among these People to break their Family-connections, to overcome their Habits, their Prejudices, their Superstitions, and the strongest of all Barriers, their Ignorance.

And accordingly it has happened, that our Adversaries have constantly defeated, and as we may reasonably think, ridiculed and slighted our Attempts.

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* 2 Tim. ii. 25.

It was from this melancholy Experience, and from a sincere Desire in some worthy Persons to bring this Country into a Capacity of enjoying those Advantages of which it is possessed, that this Society was erected; calculated in proportion to the Opportunities, and Encouragements it should meet, to propagate the Protestant Religion among the lower Sort of People here, by a rational and hopeful Method: by taking the Children of Popish Parents, who would willingly intrust them to our Care; and by giving them an early Knowledge and Habit of Industry; shewing them the Way to temporal Prosperity, making them useful here both to themselves and to the Publick, and laying a solid Foundation on the true Principles of Christianity for their eternal Happiness hereafter.

As there can be no Doubt that this Design, if properly supported and executed, would be attended with more than ordinary Success; so it cannot but be foreseen, that more than ordinary Pains will be employed on the other Side to counter-work its Effects, by those who think they shall be injured by them.

In a long Course of publick Peace and Tranquillity, Impressions of past Dangers are gradually weakened, till they are at last entirely worn out; and succeeding Generations are not apt to inherit the Fears, and consequently not the Caution of their Fathers with regard to those particular Evils, of which themselves have not had the Experience. Some therefore amongst us may not perhaps always carry it in their Minds, how much is justly to be apprehended from that Power, and from those Artifices, of which, they who felt, and had almost perished in the last great Effort made by them, will never lose the Remembrance.

The Popish Interest of this Kingdom was then of so critical an Importance, as not only to endanger the Security of those on whom we could alone depend for Protection, but greatly to affect all the Protestant Countries in *Europe*. It is needless to enumerate the Means that are still subsisting to be employed by this busy and active Spirit, nor the growing Motives there are to keep it alive. If the Trade, the Riches, and the Strength of this Kingdom increase,

creases, the Desire among our Enemies of recovering a more valuable Possession than they lost is not likely to abate : So that our Apprehensions, or at least our Precautions ought by no means to be laid aside from any Appearance of present, or any Hope of future Prosperity. And the same with regard to our Religion; which if they observe to be gaining the least Ground, by any new Design formed to extend it, they, who are not given to Despair, will proportion their Strength to the Occasion.

The chief remaining Hope that the Church of *Rome* hath of recovering this Country by any internal Means to her Communion, is by keeping Multitudes here devoted to her by the Prejudices and Terrors of Superstition, who in a Time of foreign Commotions, shall be ready to start up at her Call, and mistake Rebellion for Piety. How rash such an Attempt would be, or in the End how fatal to those engaged in it, (as both by the Protection of Providence over a righteous Cause, and by the natural Means that we have within and near to us of Resistance, we trust it would prove) is not to the present Argument : For, that is the last Way, in which we should hope to convince them of their Error. But great Pains are used to keep this Spirit from growing cold, and both Armies and Convents are continually open with a View to this particular Service.

Can we think then, that any Attempt of ours, and especially, that one which seems to strike at the root of all their Hopes, is unperceived by a People of so much Vigilance? Do we not know that great Sums of Money are every Year sent hither, and hazarded by them in this Soil? That they do indeed *cast their Bread upon the Waters*, with an Industry and a Confidence, perhaps deserving the Imitation of those engaged in worthier Labours? Must we not think that their Priests have their particular Instructions to watch this growing Opposition? And are not *They* strongly engaged by their own private Interest to suppress it? Will they not use all their Influence on the Minds of their People to keep them from accepting our Offers? How easily may they work on the Affections of weak Parents, by persuading them that they

they are going to sacrifice the eternal Welfare of their Children, upon interested and worldly Considerations, magnifying perhaps the present temporal Advantage that is held out to them, in order to procure a more obstinate, because a more meritorious Refusal?

Nor even here do the Difficulties End. For there have arisen not unreasonable Apprehensions, that some Children, after having been entrusted to our Care, and received the Benefit of an early Instruction, have found Means to go back to their Parents, and, (as it must naturally happen before Principles were confirmed by Practice) have return'd also to their native Barbarity. But this I can mention with greater Pleasure, as it hath already fallen under the Observation of the Society : And a wise and effectual Remedy seems to have been provided for it, by removing the Children to Schools at a Distance from their Parents and Relations, by which all Intercourse is prevented : properly, transplanting them out of the Reach of the bad Influence under which they were born, till they are grown up beyond the Danger of being injured by it. This Method hath been already pursued in some Instances, and the Wisdom of it is justified by the Success.

The Discouragements then which are in your Way, those at least, which I have been able to point out to you, arise principally from the busy Zeal of your Adversaries, and from the perverse Ignorance of those, whom you are labouring to serve. And it were well if you had no other Difficulties to struggle with.

As to the former, no less was to be expected from them, and you may draw this Comfort from it ; that the more diligent they are in subverting the Foundations that you are laying, the more manifestly doth the Importance of your Design appear. It cannot receive so just and impartial a Commendation, as from their Industry shewn in opposing it. And with regard to the latter, though I believe that few among them who are grown stiff in their Errors are ever sincerely converted, as their Minds are seldom prepared to receive any rational Information ; yet, I know,

know, that many of them are faster bound by the Ties of Relation, or Friendship, or Neighbourhood, and the Apprehensions of the Disgrace usually annexed to the falling off from those Dependencies, than they are by the real Force of any Opinions; any Doctrines, or Authority. They may therefore be, as they daily are, prevailed on though not to change their own Profession, yet to give their Children to be educated in Sobriety, Industry, and Righteousness, and according to the Course of the Laws of their Country. Examples of those who have ventured with Success into this new Road will be every Day more frequent, and invite others to follow them, and will gradually subdue that Aversion, which in its full Force and Strength, though it proves the Necessity of carrying on this Undertaking, must yet appear almost sufficient to defeat it.

I must add one more Observation, that as this Work hath nothing to help it forward, but private and voluntary Contributions, its Motions can only be proportioned to the Assistance it receives. But in this, as in natural Operations, where sufficient Weight is wanting, Time alone can supply the Defect. And this should animate us all in our several Stations to continue with Patience and Perseverance.

But I have dwelt enough on the doubtful and discouraging Side; which I have the rather chosen to insist upon, to keep down any unreasonable and impatient Expectations in others, or warm and over-forward Hopes in ourselves; as we must all have observed, those Men to have been generally most successful in their Undertakings, who are apt when they compute the Difficulties in their Way, to make a strict rather than a favourable Calculation.

And this I have endeavoured to do in the Case before us. I might perhaps have given you a more pleasing Prospect, by removing all these Obstacles from your View; and instead of Difficulties still lying before you, by mentioning those you have already overcome, and the Means with which you are furnished still to proceed: Some of which it would indeed be ungrateful not to mention;

mention; and principally his Majesty's Royal Bounty and Protection, (without which this Design could not have been carried to the Length it has already reached) and the liberal Contributions of many of our Brethren in *England*, who have with a true and Christian Charity stretched forth their Hand to this Nation, and have poured much Oil into her Wounds.

And were there no other good Consequences from this Design, it may be thought some Degree of general Benefit, if it hath opened this Door of friendly Communication with our Neighbours, and thrown a Light upon us, in which we are seen by no Means to our Disadvantage.

Many of them had hitherto formed their Notions of this Country, from those sad Accounts of Rebellions, Rapine, and Massacres, almost the only Histories we can boast: Strange Reports and Prejudices did of Course prevail (it is hardly to be imagined how strong the Deception was) among those who were not in the Way of being undeceived. But when they come in the general to understand, that we are from the same Stock with them, that we act upon the same Principles, that we endeavour to support the same Government, the same Liberty, the same Religion, and with a Zeal at least equal to their own; they will then begin to see Our Safety, Wealth, and Happiness; and their own connected together, and will be ready to assist in every Design, as some already in this most generously have assisted, to promote our Prosperity.

And if they, from the Representation alone of the Wants of their Fellow-Subjects here, and on the cooler Motives of Duty and Religion are come from a Distance to their Relief, can any of us, unless we have thrown off all Compassion and Humanity, can we I say when *we are at the Place yet pass by on the other Side, and overlook them?* The Condition of the poorer Sort here is indeed more than commonly miserable. They begin and end their Existence without answering one Purpose for which moral Beings were created: * *They are even as the Grass grow-*

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* Psalm 129. 6. 7, 8 Verses.

ing upon the House-tops; which withereth afore it be plucked up. Whereof the Mower filleth not his Hand: Neither he that bindeth up the Sheaves, his Bosom. They are sunk below the Reach of common Charity to relieve them; so that they who go by say not so much as, the Lord prosper you: We wish you good Luck in the Name of the Lord.

One must have lost all feeling, not to be touched with a Calamity, to which every Affection of Nature is so averse, every Law of it so repugnant. However, though large, and in some late Instances unusual Benefactions have arisen among ourselves, for which it is the Duty of my Place to return Thanks; yet it is my Duty also to observe that the Contributions are not yet become so general, as it might have been hoped they would be to so honest, so pious, so disinterested, and at the same time so prudent an Undertaking; in which every Temper must find somewhat to commend, and to which none, but very bad Tempers indeed, can find any Thing to object.

And whence can a Want of Zeal in it proceed? Is it from Disinclination or Indifference? Disinclination to the End it cannot be in any before whom I now speak; and if it is only Dislike of some particular Methods, it would be kind in them to make known their Objections. But as to those in whom Indifference is the Cause of this Coolness, it must be indeed a total Indifference in them, an utter Inattention to every Thing worthy of their Pursuit both here and hereafter; and it is fit for their own sakes that they should be awakened from it.

Let them first reflect on the many Advantages (more than I can here enumerate) which the Accomplishment of this Work would bring to our Country. Let them view the present State of this Island, and then compute the Difference from what it may one Day be, when this Design shall be carried to Perfection. Let them imagine those Numbers, who are now the Weakness and the Disgrace, then the Strength and Honour of their Country: Those who are now laying it waste, then employed to cultivate and adorn it: Those who are now the Burthen, then become

become its Support : Those who are now necessarily guarded lest they should betray, then trained and disciplined to defend it.

And if any doubt the Possibility of such a Change, or doubt whether a Change of Religion would effect it, let them cast their Eyes on one particular Province of this Kingdom; in Soil and Climate the Last, the First in Wealth and Prosperity, and say by what other Means it became so.

If it should be objected to this, that the original Natives of this Country are incorrigible, and that Penal Laws are better suited to their Dispositions, than moral Discipline, (an Objection which few I hope are capable of making) I should answer, that nothing is incorrigible unless we are sure that Nature hath made it bad : And the same might formerly have been said of large uncultivated Tracts of Ground, now made fertile and profitable.

Health, Strength, Activity, and Readiness of Apprehension, are natural Qualifications, and these they manifestly possess : Idleness and Ignorance are habitual, and therefore may be rooted out : And I am persuaded, that as it is not without some Discipline, that they become so debauched and corrupted, a better Course of Education would in due Time make them good and useful Subjects.

I am sensible that these Considerations will not take the first Place in the Minds of those amongst you, who are influenced by the Love of God to his Service : But yet you will refuse no Aids, though brought by temporal Encouragements to promote it. Some perhaps may be touched with the Argument of my Text, and will venture, in the Hope of a future Increase to their Posterity, to cast their Bread on so fruitful and well-watered a Soil, as that on which your Culture is employed. But *your* Charity, which is actuated not only by Motives of Wisdom and right Policy, but by a Regard to your Duty and Religion will continue with equal Zeal unto the End, and wants no Exhortation to quicken it. Ye know both your Task, and your Reward. Undertakings of this Sort are the best Evidence

ye

ye can give of your Faith, and the most indispensible Part of your Duty. And as your Aim is not temporal Prosperity alone, Discouragements arising from temporal Causes only will not make you less steady in pursuing it, as it is * *God who worketh in you both to Will and to Do.*

Go on then with Patience and Perseverance. † *Lift up your Eyes and look on the Fields ; for they are white already to Harvest. And he that reapeth, receiveth Wages, and gathereth Fruit unto Life eternal : That both he that soweth, and he that reapeth may rejoice together.*

Which God of his infinite Mercy, &c.

* Philip. 2. c. 13. v.

† St. John 4. c. 35 & 36 v.

F I N I S

A N

A B S T R A C T

O F

His MAJESTY's Royal Charter, for erecting
and promoting *English Protestant Schools*
in *Ireland*.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great
Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,
&c. — To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come.

— Forasmuch as we have received Information by the Petition
of the Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishops, Noblemen,
Bishops, Judges, Gentry, and Clergy of Our Kingdom of Ireland,
That in many Parts of the said Kingdom there are great Tracts of
Land almost intirely inhabited by Papists, who are kept by their
Clergy in great Ignorance of the true Religion, and bred up in
great Disaffection to the Government: That the erecting of English
Protestant Schools in those Places is absolutely necessary for their
Conversion; that the English Parish Schools already established are
not sufficient for that Purpose; nor can the Residence of the Pa-
rochial Clergy only, fully answer that End.

To the Intent therefore, that the Children of the Popish and other
poor Natives of the said Kingdom, may be instructed in the English
Tongue, and the Principles of true Religion and Loyalty, and that

B

so

so good a Design may the more effectually be carried on ; The Lord Lieutenant, and some of the chief Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the said Kingdom, are appointed Commissioners to execute the Purposes of this Charter, and have a Power to elect others in the room of their deceased Members, and are constituted a Corporation or Body Politick, by the Name of The Incorporated SOCIETY in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland : And are capable to receive and enjoy in Fee, and in Perpetuity, any Mannors, Lands, Tenements, &c. the same not exceeding the Value of Two Thousand Pounds per Ann. and any Sum or Sums of Money, that shall be given them by any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, &c. to be applied for the establishing and supporting English Protestant Schools in such Places of the Kingdom as they shall think proper.

The said Society is impowered to nominate and appoint School-masters and School-mistresses, to be approved and licensed by the Archbishops and Bishops respectively, to continue during the Pleasure of the said Society, who are to be supported by the Society, and provided with all Things necessary for the Instruction of the poor Children in the Principles of the Protestant Religion, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, as likewise with proper Books, and all necessary Materials fit for teaching them Husbandry, Housewifery, Trades, Manufactures, &c. in order to bring them up to Virtue, Labour, and Industry.

The Society is likewise impowered to nominate Persons to receive Subscriptions, Benefactions, &c. in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, from all well disposed Persons. — The Society may elect and admit Subscribers (being Protestants) to be Members to assist in carrying on the Design aforesaid.

T H E

INTRODUCTION.

THE Purposes for which the Society have been incorporated, are so clearly set forth in the Abstract of their Charter, and the Advantages, both to *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, of promoting the Design, are now so well understood, that there is little Occasion to explain or recommend it. There should seem to be the less need of the latter at present, as an uncommon Spirit of Charity has been exerted for the two last Years through both Kingdoms: And yet the Difficulties which this charitable Disposition, and the particular Occasions of it, have created to the Society, oblige them to be more solicitous in their Applications, and to lay before their generous Benefactors the pressing Necessities they are under.

To the Scarcity of the two preceding Years it is owing, that the extraordinary Expence of supporting the several Schools has amounted to upwards of six hundred Pounds; and to the same Calamity, that the Charities of the well-disposed have been diverted into other Channels. What has therefore increased the

Demand upon the Society, has at the same time been a Means of preventing a proportionate Supply. This will account for the great Ballance due, at the last Audit, to his Grace the Lord Primate their Treasurer.

It adds to the Burden that, unprovided for such Distress, the Society have engaged in Buildings upon several advantageous Proposals; particularly at *Santry*, where the Plan is very large, the Foundation being laid for an House sufficient to contain forty Boys, which is to be a Nursery for Flax-dressers, who may from time to time be distributed through the Kingdom, to propagate the Knowledge of that particular Branch.

Under the Difficulties above-mentioned, the Society have been seasonably relieved by some considerable Benefactions, and encouraging Expectations.

At *Santry* are to be two Out-houses, one for a Store-house for Flax, and Ovens for drying; the Charge of which, by Estimate, will be four hundred Pounds: His Grace the Lord Primate has been pleased to signify his Intention of building this at his own Expence.

It would be unpardonable, upon this Occasion, not to observe that the Society, since their first Establishment, have been obliged to his Grace for their necessary Support; who to his annual, and occasional Benefactions, has added that of being their constant Resource upon all Emergencies; having answered the Draughts which were made upon him as Treasurer, without considering what Cash was in hand, or how much his Grace had advanced.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Raphoe* has lately remitted to his Grace four hundred Pounds in Government Debentures, the Interest to be applied for augmenting the School at *Ray* near *Raphoe*.

The Honourable Sir *Dudley Ryder*, his Majesty's Attorney General in *England*, has remitted a Benefaction of fifty Pounds by the Hands of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Killaloe*.

A Benefaction of one hundred Pounds has been received from an unknown Person, by the Hands of Mr. *Drummond* Banker in *London*.

Another Benefaction of thirty Pounds has been received by ditto.

The Honourable General *Wade* has remitted a Benefaction of one hundred Pounds, by the Hands of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

Two Benefactions of twenty Pounds each, have been paid into the Hands of his Grace the Lord Primate from *William Glanville*, Esq; one of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Revenue, ſince the Society's laſt Publication.

A Lady of Quality, who deſires to be unknown, has given a Benefaction of five Guineas, by the Hands of the Reverend Dean *Copping*, and ſignified her Intentions of contributing ten Guineas *per Annum*.

Mrs. *Hall*, Widow of the late Reverend Dr. *Hall*, has given a Benefaction of one hundred Pounds, by the Hands of the Reverend Dean *Owen*.

A Benefaction of twenty-five Pounds *English* Money, laid out in Bibles, Testaments, Whole Duty of Man, and other religious Books, has been ſent to the Society from a Lady unknown, by the Hands of the Reverend Dr. *Hales*.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Tuam* has brought from *Bath* a Benefaction of one hundred Pounds *English* Money from a Lady of Quality; another of ten Guineas from a Gentleman who deſires to be unknown.

His Grace has likewise paid ten Guineas, a Benefaction from the Honourable the Lady *Long*; and four Guineas and an half, being Benefactions from ſome well-diſpoſed Ladies.

A Legacy of fifty Pounds, given by Will from *Edward Catlin* of *London*, deceased, has been paid by his Widow, Executrix of the ſaid Will.

The late Reverend Mr. *Hartlib*, Miniſter of *Ring's-End* and Chaplain to the Caſtle in *Dublin*, bequeathed one hundred Pounds.

Pounds to the Society, to be paid at the Death of his Daughter.

These Benefactions (however mentioned in the general Account) are particularly specified as a grateful Acknowledgment; but the Society are obliged to observe, that with all these Aids their Circumstances are such as will require large Supplies to keep the Design alive.

Their annual Expence so much exceeds the certain Income, that they must depend upon such occasional Supplies as Providence shall derive to them from the public Spirit of those who wish well to Religion, and who have the Good of their Country at heart.

To do Justice to those who have already intrusted them with their Charity, and to incourage others to embark in a Cause of so much Consequence, they continue to give a short Abstract of their Proceedings, to which they annex a Report from one of their Schools, which will inable the Curious at one View to form an Idea of the Nature of the Scheme, and in what Manner it is conducted.

The Publick have been so well satisfied of the Care which is taken in the Education of the Children, particularly to inure them to such Labour as is proper for both Sexes, that many Applications have been made by Gentlemen, Farmers, and Manufacturers for the Boys, and by Ladies and others for the Girls, who have been accordingly supplied. To Farmers and Manufacturers the Society give an Apprentice Fee. To Gentlemen and others, who take them as Servants, they give no Fee, but reserve so much Money for the Children's own Use, which they give at the End of their Apprenticeship, on proper Certificates from their respective Masters and Mistresses of their good Behaviour.

Two Boys from the Charter School at *Dundalk* have been apprenticed to *Henry M^c Cleary* of the City of *Dublin*, who has made such Improvement in the Art of weaving Damask, that the *Dublin Society* thought fit to give him a Premium of an hundred Pounds. He sets up a Loom for four Pounds, which
used

used to cost fifty, and changes a Pattern in a few Hours, which used to require three Weeks; in consequence of which he has wrought for seven Pounds ten Shillings what was formerly sold for twenty-five Pounds. These are the first Apprentices he has ever taken, the one fifteen, the other thirteen Years of Age; and although they were put to him no longer since than *February* last; the elder is already capable of weaving a Coat of Arms, and can superintend and direct the Work. The other has made a Progress proportioned to the Difference of his Age.

The Children who have been put to Manufacturers in *Dublin* have generally behaved so well, that the Society receive daily Applications for more.

It is not to be wondered at, if the avowed Enemies of our Religion and Government (jealous of their Credit and Interest with the Natives) are industrious to hinder the Success of the Society's Endeavours by all clandestine Methods. Accordingly Reports have been artfully raised, that the Children were ill used in some of the Schools. The School of *Cregane* being thus misrepresented, a Woman from *Palmerstown* near *Dublin* went down to see how the Children were treated; where she was so well satisfied of their good Usage, that upon her Return great Numbers of her Popish Neighbours made Application for their Children to be admitted.

The transplanting Children to different Counties appears, upon Trial, so highly expedient, that the Society go on as much as possible in that Scheme; in order to which they place the Children recommended here, or exchanged from other parts of the Country, in the Work-house, where there is a particular Apartment assigned to them, till they have a convenient Opportunity of removing them; by which means here is always a Nursery to supply Vacancies, as they shall happen in different Schools.

T H E

THE foregoing Account was delivered for the Press, when the Society were agreeably surprized with the News of two thousand Pounds *English* Money, remitted by Mrs. HOLDEN, which has dispelled their melancholy Apprehensions, and filled them with Joy and Comfort. Conscious to themselves of the Purity of their Intentions, and the Importance of the Work they are engaged in, they could not distrust the Goodness of God, or doubt whether what was begun with a view to his Glory, and in Confidence of his Divine Protection, would be left unfinished for want of Support. But however sanguine they were in their Hopes, they could not flatter themselves with such a large, as well as seasonable Supply. The remarkable Interposal of Providence when other Dependance fails, teaches us never to despair, and instructs us where to render our first Acknowledgments. Almighty God is the immediate Object of Gratitude for every Blessing, but our Thanks must likewise be paid to the Hand by which it is convey'd. The Society find it difficult to express their Sense of this great Favour, but if a sincere Zeal for the Honour of God, and the Good of Mankind, gives a Joy equal to the Success of their Endeavours, the pious Benefactor will know, by the Sentiments of her own Heart, with what Respect and Esteem they receive this extraordinary Supply, which they heartily pray, may be recompensed in this Life, and that which is to come.

The Society promise themselves that these charitable Benefactions will excite other pious Persons to a generous Emulation; and that the Work, which is yet in its Infancy, will be more and more extended, till the unhappy Differences which now subsist amongst us shall intirely cease.

A CONTINUATION of the

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Incorporated SOCIETY, &c.

No. I. CASTLE DERMOT, County Kildare.

THE Society, having no Land here, were obliged to rent an House for seven Years; but the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare* having, upon the Fall of a Lease, granted one Acre in perpetuity, and eighteen for thirty one Years, (the first seven Years Rent free) and the remainder upon easy Terms, a School-house is erected for twenty Children, to which they will be removed this Summer.

The Children have manufactured all their Linen, and great Part of their Woollen Cloaths.

No. II.

No. II.

MINOLA, County Mayo.

IN 1740 Three hundred and twenty Yards of Linen and Woollen were Spun by the Children of this School, which compleatly Cloathed them that Year. In 1741 the Removal of Ten Apprentices, and the Fevers, with Relapses, which were Epidemical, much lessen'd the Produce of their Work.

The Society has lately received a pleasing Account from the Revd. Mr. *Sotheby*, Minister of *Foxford*, that the Children apprenticed from this School at *Foxford*, behave well, are diligent in their Trade, and constantly attend Divine Service in his Church.

Mary Cavenagh, being apprenticed to the Reverend Mr. *Baynes*, was enticed away by her Relations, who indeavoured to marry her to a Papist, which she refused to comply with, and returned voluntarily to her Service, where she now remains and behaves well.

No. III.

SHANNON GROVE, County Limerick.

A Very agreeable Report from this School has been already published both in *London* and *Dublin*. Mr. *Bury* continues to employ the Boys, as they can be spared from their own Work, and pays two Pence a Day for each, from which Article the Society had a Saving of eight Pounds fourteen Shillings the last year.

No. IV.

BALLYNAHINCH, County Down.

FROM the Produce of a Barrel of Flax-Seed, sown on the Lands of this School, the Girls have Spun, since the last Abstract was published, as much Yarn as made one Hundred and Eighty four Yards for Shirts and Shifts, sufficient Thread to make

make up their own Cloathing, and as much Yarn as, being sold, paid the Flax Dressers. They have Spun as much Worsted as made one Hundred and twenty Yards of Drugget; five Barrels of Potatoes were planted, and the Flax-Seed sown by the Boys, both which proved very good. One Hundred and six pair of Stockings have been knit by the Boys and Girls, from Wool bought by the Sale of Linen Yarn which the Girls had Spun.

No. V. CASTLE CAULFIELD, County Tyrone.

Annual Subscription appropriated to this School.

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Reverend Mr. <i>Vincent</i> ——— ——— ——— | 10 | 0 | 0 |

No. VI. BALLYCASTLE, County Antrim.

No. VII. CREGANE, County Armagh.

Annual Subscriptions appropriated to this School.

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Reverend Mr. <i>Hugh Hill</i> during Incumbency ——— | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Thomas Tipping</i> , Esq; for five Years ——— ——— | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Randle Donaldson</i> , Esq; for 7 Years ——— ——— | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Francis Hall</i> , Esq; for 5 Years ——— ——— | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>John Johnson</i> , Esq; for five Years ——— ——— | 2 | 0 | 0 |

The Masters of these three foregoing Schools having contracted with the Society for the Maintenance of the Children, and the Profit of the Land and Labour being assigned to them, it is their Business to keep the Children employ'd. The several Local Committees on behalf of the Society inspect their Conduct, and take Care that the Children are well used.

No. VIII.

BALINROBE, County Mayo.

Annual Subscription appropriated to this School.

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>James Cuff</i> Esq; during Life. | — | — | 3 | 0 | 0 |

This School is managed with good OEconomy and Care, by the continual Inspection of *James Cuffe*, Esq; and the rest of the Local Committee.

The Land here, being 27 Acres, set to the Society by *Michael Cuffe*, Esq; is so good, that the Master is very well satisfy'd to hold it from the Society at double the Rent.

No. IX.

STRADBALLY, Queen's County.

THIS School, which contains forty Children, by the continuance of *Mr. Cosby's* great Care, is of little Expence to the Society, more than what is defrayed by Annual Subscriptions from Gentlemen and Ladies in the Neighbourhood.

Annual Subscriptions appropriated to this School.

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Pole Cosby</i> , Esq; | — | — | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Francis Cosby</i> , Senior | — | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Lewis Moore</i> , Esq; | — | — | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Thomas Fitzgerald</i> , Esq; | — | — | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>William Fitzgerald</i> , Esq; | — | — | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Captain Wheeler Barrington</i> | — | — | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Reverend Mr. James Higgons</i> | — | — | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Major Nathaniel Mitchell</i> | — | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Honourable Lady Byrne</i> | — | — | 3 | 9 | 0 |

Jonah

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Jonah Barrington, Esq;</i> | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. George Dunne</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Lieutenant Robert Brereton</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Captain John Pigot</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Colonel John Barrington</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. John Dodd</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Francis Cosby, Junior</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mrs. Catharine Moore</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Thomas Pigot, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Arthur Cosby</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Sir John Denny Vesey, Bart.</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Arthur Weldon, Esq;</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. William Finn</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Warner Westenra, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Robert Meredith, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Matthew Cassen</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>William Despard, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Richard Sands, Esq;</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Anthony Sharpe, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Pigot Sands, Esq;</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Ephraim Dawson, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Reverend Mr. John Orr</i> | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| <i>Mr. Edward Grey</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| <i>Periam Pole, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Walter Stephens, Esq;</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Captain John Lyon</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>William Henry Dawson, Esq;</i> | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Euseby Stratford, Esq;</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Joseph Smith</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Thomas Hawkhead, Esq;</i> | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| <i>Mr. John Bowen</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Honourable Colonel Humphry Bland</i> | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| <i>Reverend Mr. John Hunt</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Mr. Stephen Cassen</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |

Mr.

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Mr. <i>William Fitzgerald</i> | — | — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Robert Fitzgerald, Esq;</i> | — | — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend Mr. <i>Oliver Grace</i> | — | — | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Reverend Mr. <i>William Dawson</i> | — | — | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Reverend Mr. <i>Peter Ally</i> | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Mr. <i>Thomas Cantrel</i> | — | — | 0 | 11 | 4 ¹ / ₂ |
| <i>Arthur Newburgh, Esq;</i> | — | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Right Honourable Lord <i>Castledurrow</i> | — | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Colclogh Pigot, Esq;</i> | — | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Right Honourable Lord <i>Gowran</i> | — | — | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| <i>Robert Tench, Esq;</i> | — | — | 1 | 4 | 0 |

No. X. ROUNDWOOD, alias TEMPLESTOWN, Co. Wicklow.

See the Report at large.

No. XI. KILLOGH, County Down.

BESIDES the usual Employment in the House and Lands, the Boys are continued in making Herring Nets; by which single Article 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* have been saved to the Society. The Girls have spun Linen Yarn for eighty Shifts and Shirts, forty Caps, forty Bands, and forty Stocks; besides twenty Yards of Linen for the Master and Mistress.

Annual Subscription appropriated to this School.

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| The Honourable Mr. Justice <i>Ward</i> | — | — | 20 | 0 | 0 |

No.

No. XII. KILTORMER, alias NEWTOWN-EYRE, County Galway.

THIS School continues under the Care of *Stratford Eyre*, Esq; who contracted with the Society for seven Years.

Annual Subscriptions appropriated to this School.

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sir Thomas Pendergast, Bart. | _____ | _____ | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| James Daly, Esq; for seven Years | — | _____ | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Peter Daly, Esq; for seven Years | _____ | _____ | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Patrick French, Esq; for seven Years | — | _____ | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Patrick Darcy, Esq; for seven Years | — | _____ | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Francis Blake, Esq; for seven Years | — | _____ | 1 | 10 | 0 |

No. XIII. DUNDALK, County Lowth.

THE Society have removed ten Boys from hence to *Newtown-Corry*, in Exchange for Girls; intending to keep only Girls in this School, as a Nursery of Spinners for the Cambrick Manufactory lately set up.

Annual Subscription appropriated to this School.

| | | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Reverend Mr. Bowes of <i>Dundalk</i> | _____ | _____ | 2 | 0 | 0 |

No. XIV. KILMALLOCK, County Limerick.

THERE is a Proposal from the Master for the Maintenance of the Children now under the Society's Consideration.

No. XV.

No. XV. KILFINANE, County Limerick.

THE Children here have been intirely cloathed by their own Labour. The Expence of Diet has been much lessened; and the Local Committee give the Society Reason to believe that it will be intirely reduced, the Rent of the Land excepted.

No. XVI. NEWTOWN-CORRY, County Monaghan.

HERE are twenty Boys, for whose Maintenance the Reverend Mr. Corry has offered a Proposal which is now under the Consideration of the Society.

No. XVII. RAY near Rapho, County Donegal.

THE School was opened about *Christmas* last, and twenty Children admitted, eight of which were transplanted from remote parts. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Rapho* has largely contributed to this Building and Furniture, besides the Benefaction of four hundred Pounds mentioned in the Introduction.

Annual Subscriptions appropriated to this School.

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Right Honourable <i>William</i> Lord Viscount <i>Mountjoy</i> — | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Right Reverend <i>Nicholas</i> Lord Bishop of <i>Rapho</i> — | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend <i>William</i> Cotterel, Dean of <i>Rapho</i> — | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend <i>James</i> King, D. D. during Incumbency — | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>William</i> Forward, Esq; — | 4 | 0 | 0 |

No. XVIII.

No. XVIII. — New Ross, County Wexford.

THE House is built, and the School was opened about Christmas last.

Annual Subscriptions appropriated to this School.

| | l. | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|----|----|----------|
| Reverend Archdeacon Curtis | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John Cliff Esq; | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicholas Loftus Esq; | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Boyd Esq; | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Tottenham Esq; | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Tottenham Esq; | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Arthur Gore Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Jeremiah Symes Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| John Nunn Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Bostock Radford Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Robert Colyer Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Onesphus Gamble Esq; | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Milward Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| William Alcock Esq; | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Rogers Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Arthur Haughton Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Henry Hughes Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Nicholas Bunbury Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Robert Doyne Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Thomas Brownrigg Esq; | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Winkworth Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| James Napper Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Cliff | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Thomas Pallisier Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Bartholomew Elliot Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| John Leigh Esq; | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| D | | | Reverend |

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Reverend Mr. <i>Dogberty</i> ———— | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Colonel <i>Philip Savage</i> ———— | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. <i>Henry Allen</i> ———— | 0 | 11 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <i>William Hore</i> Esq; ———— | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Reverend Mr. <i>Vigors</i> of <i>Old Laughlin</i> ———— | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Richard Povey</i> Esq; ———— | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>Abel Ram</i> Esq; ———— | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| <i>John Grogan</i> Esq; ———— | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend Mr. <i>John Elliot</i> ———— | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend <i>Har. Piggott</i> ———— | 1 | 2 | 9 |

Account of **SCHOOLS** *reported to*
be resolved on.

ARMAGH.

The House is covered and near finished.

SANTRY, County Dublin.

THE Land is walled in, and the Canals made for steeping Flax. Five Acres were last Year sown with Flax, the Produce of which is sent to the Workhouse to be manufactured for the Use of the Society. The Building will be set on foot this Summer, to which his Grace the Lord Primate grants the Benefaction mentioned in the Introduction.

MACOSQUY

MACOSQUY near Colerain, County Derry.

WILLIAM *Richardson*, of *Somerseat* near *Colerain*, Esq; has granted one Acre of Land, Plantation Measure, according to the inabling Statute, and set twenty Acres more at five Shillings *per Acre* for ever; and he hath acquainted the Society, that the Worshipful Company of *Fishmongers* in *London* have subscribed twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and granted Timber sufficient to build the School House. — The Society have accepted this Proposal, and given Orders to begin the Building immediately.

BALLYKET, County Clare.

ANTHONY *Hickman*, Esq; has given one Acre of Land, Plantation Measure in perpetuity, and ten Acres contiguous for thirty one Years, at a Peper Corn, which Lease he will renew at any Time during his Life, and has accommodated the Society with ten Acres more, at five Shillings *per Acre*.

This, being within a Mile of the *Shannon*, is designed as a Nursery for Fishermen and Seamen. A Society of Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, having ingaged to carry on the Fishery at a joint Expence, have given the Society leave to expect that their Subscriptions of about forty Pounds *per Ann.* for that Purpose will be appropriated to this School.

Mr. *Hickman* has contracted to build an House for forty Boys upon the Society's paying one Hundred and fifty Pounds, of which fifty Pounds has been remitted, and the School-House, by Covenant, is to be compleated at *Michaelmas* next.

Annual Subscriptions to be appropriated to this School.

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Reverend Mr. Charles Coot | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Anthony Hickman Esq; | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| George Hickman Esq; | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| James Fitzgerald Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Richard Burrow Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| George Stackpole Esq; | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend Mr. Henry Sands | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Reverend Mr. Oliver Carter | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Charles MacDaniel Esq; | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Burrow, Sen. Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| George Stanner Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Reverend Mr. Godfrey Maffey | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Luke Hickman Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Thomas Mac Mahon Esq; | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Anthony Casey Esq; | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| A Gentleman unknown | 2 | 5 | 6 |

Proposals since the last Publication.

GALWAY, County Galway.

MRS. Eyre, Widow of the late Edward Eyre Esq; proposes to give one hundred and fifty Pounds in Wool, towards a School to be set up here to breed Boys in the Woollen Manufacture.

There is an House very commodious for the Business just without the Walls, which belongs to the Heirs of Mr. Eyre, some of which

which have already promised to make over their Right ; and Mrs. Eyre doubts not but others will do the same.

This Proposal lies under the Society's Consideration.

DONERAIL, County Cork.

THE Honourable *Hayes St. Leger* proposes to advance six hundred Pounds, if the Society will erect a Charter School in this Town for twenty Children.

The Society have thankfully accepted this Proposal.

N. B. **T**HE Proposals of *Henry Agar Esq;* at *Graigie* in the County of *Kilkenny*; of *George Cunningham Esq;* of *Spring-hill* in the County of *Londonderry*; of the Right Honourable and Reverend the Lord *Blaney*, at *Castle-Blaney* in the County of *Monaghan*; of the Earl of *Orrery*, at *Charleville* in the County of *Cork*; of the Earl of *Anglesey*, at *Camolin* in the County of *Wexford*; of the Lord *Tyrone*, in the County of *Derry*; of *James Daly Esq;* at *Inniscaltra* in the County of *Galway*; of the Reverend Mr. *Griffin*, at *Corranes* in the County of *Roscommon*; of the Justices of the Peace at *Dungarvan* in the County of *Waterford*; of the Lord Bishop of *Clonfert*; of *Stewart Blacker Esq;* at *Ardbo* in the County of *Tyrone*; and of *Thomas Studdart Esq;* at *Bunratty* in the County of *Clure* continue before the Society till they shall be able to put them in Execution.

Copy

*Copy of a REPORT from the Charter-School at
Templestown, alias Roundwood, in the County of
Wicklow.*

Templestown Charter-School, 27 October, 1740.

An Account of the Employment and Performance of the ten Boys and ten Girls, maintained, cloathed, and educated in this School, from the 27th Day of *September* 1739, to the 27th Day of *September* 1740, given in by the School-master, and Article by Article examined by the Local Committee, and attested on *Monday October* 27, 1740.

The B O Y S.

BESIDES the stated Hours every Day for Instruction in Reading, Writing, and learning their Catechisms; and besides their necessary Employment in and about the House and Land, such as digging Potatoes, foddering the Cattle, cleaning about the House, gathering of Dung, clearing the Land of Stones and Rubbish, &c. their Performance in Husbandry is as follows :

1. They dug and carried a considerable Quantity of Mooring from the Turf-Bog, and laid it convenient to the Kitchen-Garden for Manure; which being afterwards spread on, and mixed by them, produced, in very indifferent Ground, good Carrots.

2. They spread the Ashes of one measured Acre, Plantation Measure, of burn-baiting, (by themselves houghed, dug and burned, the Summer Quarter just before) sowed the same with Rye, and afterwards trenched it all in; which produced a Crop of as good as most in the Neighbourhood this Season.

3. They

3. They carried out, and spread Dung sufficient for the Cabbage-Garden.

4. They dug and carried Mooring from the Turf-Bog to serve, with very little Dung, for planting about three Bushels of Potatoes, which proves to be good Husbandry; and they helped considerably to plant and trench the said Potatoes.

5. They houghed, dug, and burn-baited one Plantation Acre of new Ground, which was all over thick covered with Irish Furze, and full of Stones; and intirely finished it by the Middle of May last, in which Fallow they are to sow Rye immediately, and trench it as before.

6. They repaired, from Time to Time, several Parts of the decaying and broken Fences in and about the School Land.

7. They made four Perches of Ditching, to make a small useful Inclosure that was wanted.

8. They broke, and stock-carded five of the ten Stone of Wool, sent down from the Board, to be manufactured in the School, for cloathing the twenty Children.

9. They dug and prepared a Piece of Ground, about twenty-six square Perches, for Turnips, and sowed the same, which produced exceedingly well.

10. With the Help of one Labourer for four Days, (who was only employed before it was known that the two biggest Boys could do without him) they cut, reared, carried home, and stacked up all safe, three hundred and twenty five four-barrel Kishes of excellent Turf, all which cost the Society three Shillings, neither more nor less.

11. They made all the Hay for the School's Use themselves, though in a very bad Season; and from the moving to the stacking it up at home, in the Hay-Yard, considerably helped, and prevented the Expence of hired Labourers.

12. They burned and saved about half a Barrel of Fern Ashes for Lye, to lessen the Expence of Soap, in washing Linnen, and whitening Yarn,

13. Since

13. Since the Crop of Rye aforesaid was reaped, they dug and turned over that whole Acre, turning all the loose Straw and Stubble under the Mold, in order at once to mellow the Ground by stirring it, and to make the covered Stubble serve as a light dunging for the next Crop, which is to be of Oats.

14. By the due Employment of the Boys (as aforesaid) a considerable yearly Sum is saved, which otherwise must necessarily go to hired Servants, or Day-Labourers.

Performance of the GIRLS at the same time.

Besides the necessary Turns in and about the House, such as washing all the Linnen of the Family, scouring, baking, milking, serving the Dairy, bringing in Water, &c. and besides the stated Hours for Instruction in Reading and learning their Catechisms, their Performance in Housewifery is as follows:

1. They spun two Pounds of Linen Yarn, to help out a Piece begun in the former School-Master's Time.

2. They spun four Pounds of Linen Yarn for twisted Thread, for sewing and making up their Shirts, Shifts and Aprons, as also their Woollen Wear, and for mending their old Cloaths, which saved a good deal of Expende of bought Thread.

3. They spun Linen Yarn, of about two Dozen and a half to the Pound, for forty-five Yards of yard-wide Cloth, which they have now in Wear, in Shirts, Shifts and Aprons.

4. With the Help of one Spinner-woman for a Month, at the Expende of 4s. 11d. exactly, they carded and spun ten Stone of Wool, for the cloathing of twenty Children, which produced one hundred and two Yards of milled and finished Cloth, more than three Quarters wide, valued by Mr. *John Belton*, Clothier, one of the Members of the Local Committee, at two Shillings a Yard at least, but does not stand the Society in full one Shilling and six Pence a Yard; so that in the Complement necessary for cloathing the twenty Children, which is ninety Yards, and
of

of that kind of Cloth, there is a Saving to the Society of above forty-five Shillings, which Cloth they have now in Wear, extremely decent, and comfortable against the approaching Winter.

5. Since the manufacturing of the Wool, they have spun Linen Yarn for a hundred and one Yards of three Quarters wide, in three several Pieces, two of two Dozen and a half, and one of near three Dozen to the Pound; which hundred and one Yards of Linen finished, were laid before, and examined by the Committee, and laid up in the Store Room, to be disposed of as the Committee shall direct, there being at present no Occasion for it in the School.

6. They have since spun Linen Yarn, two Dozen and a half to the Pound, sufficient for twenty-six Yards, three-Quarters wide, which was laid before, and examined by the Committee, and is immediately to be sent to the Weaver.

7. They have also spun five Pounds more of Linen Yarn, which have been sent to the Weaver.

N. B. 1. All the above mentioned Yarn, spun by the Girls in this School, is of Flax of seven Pence a Pound, which is the lowest Degree of Flax.

2. By the due Employment of the Girls, as aforesaid, the Charge of Wages, Diet and Lodging, to a Servant-maid (being at least five Pounds a Year) is saved, and that vastly to Advantage in point of Instruction to the Girls, and of Regularity to the whole Family.

3. Though much is done both by the Boys and Girls, yet they are never hurried, or in the least checked for their Slowness, the Direction of the Local Committee to the Master, in their own Presence, being to keep them always employed in something or other, but then as slow as they please themselves, and to contrive to make their Work only a kind of Diversion to them.

4. Four of the ten Boys, and two or three of the ten Girls, are so little and weak that they can do but little or nothing.

5. As there were four or five of the Girls so little and weak, that they could do nothing at the Woollen-wheel or Cards,

Care was taken to bring in a Quantity of the Neighbours Flax to be spun by those Girls, and in return those Neighbours took, and spun a proportionable Quantity of the School Wool, first weighing the Quantities going out, and coming in; and in that sense it is said above, that the Girls in general manufactured the Wool:

6. In agreeing with the Stock Carder for breaking the Wool, and with the Taylor for making the Girls Gowns and Petticoats, Care was taken to induce the Stock Carder to instruct the two biggest Boys, and the Taylor to instruct the School Mistress in what she wanted towards making up the Girls Cloaths herself; so that for the future the Charge of both those Articles will be little or nothing.

7. The Linen Wear of the whole Family is intirely made up by the School Mistress and the Girls, and stands the Society in nothing at all but the bare Flax, of which the sewing Thread is made in the House.

Signed in the Name, and by the Appointment of the Local Committee of the Charter-School of *Templestown*.

WILLIAM ACTON, Chairman.

A true Copy, Witnes my Hand,

DAVID STEPHENS.

The following is an Account of the Charge of Subsistence of the whole Family, being twenty five in Number, viz. twenty Children, the Master, Mistress, and their three Children, for one Year, ending the 29th Day of *September* last, 1740, extracted from the original Reports of the Local Committee, transmitted every Quarter to the Honourable Board in *Dublin*, to which Reference is made.

Charge of the first Quarter, ending 25 of *December* 1739, was 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* which, with one Barrel, and half a Bushel of Oatmeal produced on the Land, worth 13 *s.* 6 *d.* makes

l. s. d.

4 2

Second

at Templestown, County Wicklow. 27

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Brought forward | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Second Quarter, ending 25 March, 1740, — | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| Third Quarter, ending 25 June, 1740, — | 10 | 15 | 0½ |
| Fourth Quarter, ending 29 Sept. 1740, — | 11 | 8 | 0 |

Total Charge of the Year 39 13 7½
 Increase of Charge for the three last Quarters above the first, occasioned by the high Prices of Provisions, and at the same Time the Total Want of Potatoes, and Scarcity of Milk, by the Want of Grass, till the latter End of May.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|-----|
| In the second Quarter increased — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| In the third Quarter — | 2 | 10 | 10½ |
| In the fourth Quarter — | 3 | 3 | 10 |

Total Increase of Charge in the three Quarters 6 16 11½
 To which adding the Charge of the first Quarter, } 32 16 8
 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* four Times —

It makes, as above 39 13 7½
 Formerly the Charge of Subsistence in this School was at the Rate of 50*l.* a Year, besides Surcharges sometimes, which were allowed.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Charge in cheap Years, at the least — | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Charge in a very dear Year — | 39 | 13 | 7½ |

Saved in the Year's Charge 10 6 4½
 An Account of what has been produced, gained, and saved by the Boys and Girls in this School the last Year, ending the 29th of September, 1740.

By the Boys produced, *l.* *s.* *d.*

1. A Plot of Rye, computed to contain five Bar-
 rels, at the present Rates worth — } 5 0 0
 E 2. A

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Brought forward | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. A Stock of good Turf, 325 four-barrel Kishes, } worth 6 <i>d.</i> a Kish | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 3. Half a Barrel of Fern-Ashes worth | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 4. Saved in the stubbing, digging and burning } one Acre of Ground, for a new Fallow | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Saved in the digging of one Acre of Rye } Stubble, and turning the Stubble under the } Mold | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 6. Saved in digging, manuring and preparing 26 } square Perches of Ground for Turnips, and by } the Crop | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 7. Saved in the digging, dunging, sowing and } planting the Kitchen Garden, and by the } Crop | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 8. Saved by them the Expence of Wages, Diet, } and Lodging of a Man-servant, and also of } several hired Labourers in the Year, who other- } wise would be wanted | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Produced by the Boys and Girls together, 102 } Yards of Woollen Cloth, valued at 2 <i>s.</i> <i>per</i> } Yard | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| By the Girls produced, | | | |
| 1. Forty-nine Yards and a half of yard-wide } Linen, worth 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> a Yard | 2 | 17 | 9 |
| 2. One hundred and one Yards of Linen, three- } quarters wide, worth 11 <i>d.</i> a Yard | 4 | 12 | 7 |
| 3. Yarn for thirty seven Yards, near the same } kind of Linen, which, coming from the Wea- } ver, will be worth | 1 | 14 | 11 |
| 4. Four Pounds of twisted Thread, better than of } common Sale, valued at 2 <i>s.</i> a Pound | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Carried over | 41 | 17 | 9 |
| | | 5. | Saved |

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Brought forward | 41 | 17 | 9 |
| 5. Saved by them the Expence of Wages, Diet and Lodging of at least one Maid-servant——— | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Produced, gained, and saved by the Master, Mistress, and the Local Committee. | | | |
| 1. About sixteen Barrels of Potatoes, not yet quite fit for profitable digging, which by Com- putation are equivalent for four Barrels of Rye, now rated at 20s. <i>per</i> Barrel——— | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Provision of Butter for the Winter sav'd, over and above the Demands of the Family hither- to, 300 <i>lb.</i> Weight, at present worth 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> the Hundred——— | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 3. Sav'd in the making of the Childrens new Cloaths this time, below former Rates, to the Taylor——— | 0 | 9 | 7 |
| 4. Sav'd a whole Set of new Boddice to the Suits of the ten Girls, by mending and covering Parts of the old ones with new Linen, of their own cheap Manufacture, so that they are as good as new——— | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 5. Produced on the School-Land, one Load and a half of middling Hay, and about three Loads and a half of coarse Sedgy Hay, in all worth | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 6. Sav'd in the cutting out, sewing, and making up the Children's Linen of all sorts, by the School-mistress, as part of her Duty, and not charged as formerly——— | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Sav'd by buying-in Leather, and with it mend- ing the Children's Brogues, as they happen to fail, one Set and a half in the Year, which is thirty pair, over and above the Price of the Leather—— | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Total gain'd and sav'd, as before | 60 | 7 | 10 |
| | Deductions | | |

Deductions to be made from the Value of the afore-mentioned Particulars to answer all Charges.

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. From the Produce of the Land in general, deduct for Rent, as if paid— | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. From the Rye for Seed, five Bushels, at 2 <i>s.</i> each | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. From ditto, paid to the Reaper, Binder, and Stackers, employ'd on account of the precarious Weather— | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 4. From the Woollen Cloth, for ten Stone of Wool at 7 <i>s.</i> weaving, and other Charges— | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| 5. From the Linen, 112 <i>lb.</i> of Flax, 7 <i>d.</i> a Pound, weaving, &c.— | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| 6. From the Hay produced on the School-Land, paid to the Mower— | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 7. From the Butter, 300 <i>lb.</i> Weight, for Salt to make it up— | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 8. From the Turf, to the Labourer for cutting part of it— | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 9. From the Potatoes, paid to Labourers for rough digging and trenching them, besides what was done at them by the Boys— | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 10. From the Value of the Kitchen-Garden and Turnip-Ground, for Seeds and Cabbage Plants— | 0 | 2 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---|
| Total of Deductions | 24 | 11 | 8 |
|---------------------|----|----|---|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Total, as above, gained and saved | 60 | 7 | 10 |
| Deductions from that Sum | 24 | 11 | 8 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| Remains | 35 | 16 | 2 |
| Saved in the Charge of Subsistence | 10 | 6 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|---|-----------------|
| Total gained and saved clear | 46 | 2 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|------------------------------|----|---|-----------------|

The

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|----|
| The clear Profit in the Linen | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| The clear Profit in the Woollen | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| Difference in Linen above Woollen | 1 | 12 | 9 |

It is computed that, at the Rates of Wool and Flax as manufactured in this School, and at the Rates of other Necessaries bought in, the Sum of 11 l. 15 s. will be sufficient for completely cloathing the twenty Children from Head to Foot; for which Money each of them will have,

The Boys: A Coat, a Waistcoat, and a Cap of good Broad Cloth; one Pair of strong tanned Leather Breeches, one Shirt, one Neck-stock of fine Linen, one Pair of Stockings, and one Pair of Brogues.

The Girls: One Gown, and one Petticoat, of the same kind of Cloth, one Apron, one Cap, one Band, and one Shift of fine Linen; one Pair of Stockings, and one Pair of Brogues.

These, one with another, will cost about 11 s. 9 d. a Suit, which will be still vastly cheaper on account of the Goodness of both the Linen and Woollen Manufactures above those of common sale, and of an inferior kind, such as are to be bought at so low a Price; besides the greater Decency and Warmth to the Children, and wearing half as long again as ordinary Stuff.

By Experiment in slighter and coarser Manufactures, it is certain, that a Suit of this kind will wear in Credit a Year and a half, and afterwards serve very well for Working Cloaths, by which means, two such Suits will do very well for three Years, and save one entire Suit in that time.

For the future, the whole Expence of Bodice for the ten Girls will be saved, by making short Waistcoats out of the soundest Part of their old Gowns, which being quilted by themselves, and made up by the School Mistress without any Expence, will be warmer and handsomer, and more commodious in the wear, when in Action.

It

It should seem by the Produce of the Land, as here stated, that it is not dear; but when the present high Rates of all Things, (above double more than usual) the Sums of Money laid out in fencing it new round, in working and various ways improving it, are considered and allowed for, no poor Man (such as could be expected to take such Ground) could propose to pay near that Rent for it; but by the present Management, and Expence laid out upon it, it will in a few Years be worth so much, which till very lately was thought impossible.

N. B. The whole Set now in this School (except about five or six) were taken in since the 16th of *October*, 1738, nor could one of them be said to be rightly entered, in either the Linen or Woollen Manufactures, till the Year 1739.

This, to the best of my Memory and Judgment, is the true State of Affairs in this School.

DAVID STEPHENS.

P. S. Besides their Instruction by the Master at home, and by the Minister of the Parish as he occasionally visits the School, half an Hour in every *Sunday* in the Summer Half-Year is taken up in catechising them in Church; and their Readiness in getting every thing by Heart, and properly answering, makes that Task very satisfactory and pleasant. This is done to so great Edification and Satisfaction to the People, that supposing the Charter Scheme to fail in other Respects, it must answer in securing what Protestants there are at present, in enabling them to defend themselves against all lying-in-wait to deceive; and instruct their Children, Servants and Dependents, to follow the same Course; and great will be the Advantage of those Charter Schools, if they are well supported and encouraged.

Without any Expence to the Society, the Children have been regularly taught to sing Psalms, and their Performance in Church makes that a delightful Part of the Service.

D. S.

An

An ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland; from November the 7th. 1739, to November the 4th. 1741, being two Years.

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> | | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| Ballance in the Treasurer's Hands | 13 | 19 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | By building Schools, and Improvement of Land. | 12 | 12 | 6 8 |
| His Majesty's Bounty, Treasury Fees deducted, | 19 | 40 | 0 0 | By Subsistence, transplanting and cloathing of Children, Furniture for Schools, Implements for Work and Husbandry, Apprentice Fees, School-masters Salaries, and Incidental Expenses | 35 | 10 | 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| By Contributions, and Annual Subscriptions from <i>England</i> , received | 82 | 6 | 3 4 | By Salaries to Secretary, Clerk, and Messenger; and House-Rent | 25 | 9 | 4 5 |
| By Contributions, and Annual Subscriptions in <i>Ireland</i> , received | 10 | 07 | 17 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | | |
| Interest of Money, received | 10 | 5 | 0 0 | | | | |
| | 38 | 92 | 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 49 | 81 | 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | | | 38 | 92 | 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | | | Ballance due to the Treasurer | 10 | 88 | 15 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

This Abstract is carried only to the first *Wednesday* in *November*, that being the Day appointed by the Charter for auditing the Accounts of the Society.

N. B. The Reason of the Ballance to the Treasurer being so very large was, that Part of his Majesty's Bounty then due, had not been received.

*Benefactions received in Ireland from the 25th of
March, 1740, to the 25th of March, 1742.*

| | <i>l.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| FROM the Revd. Dr. <i>Mocock</i> by the Hands of Mr. <i>Temple</i> — — — — — | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| From <i>James Varielles</i> , Mercht. — — — — — | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| From a Lady at <i>Bristol</i> , who desires to be unknown, by the Hands of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of <i>Down</i> | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| From a Gentlewoman, who desires to be unknown, by the Hands of the Revd. Dean <i>Copping</i> — — — — — | 3 | 17 | 4 |
| From Sir <i>George Saville</i> , Bart. who Subscribed annually, and paid — — — — — | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| From <i>William Glanville</i> , Esq; one of the Hon. the Commissioners of the Revenue — — — — — | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| From the Revd. Archdeacon <i>Smith</i> — — — — — | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| From the Revd. Mr. <i>Worrel</i> — — — — — | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| From a Lady of Quality, by the Hands of the Revd. Dean <i>Copping</i> — — — — — | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| From Mrs. <i>Hall</i> , Widow of the late Revd. Dr. <i>Hall</i> , by the Hands of the Revd. Dean <i>Owen</i> — — — — — | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| By the Hands of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of <i>Tuam</i> , receiv'd at <i>Bath</i> , | | | |
| — From a Lady, &c. who desires to be unknown — — — — — | 109 | 0 | 0 |
| — A Gentleman, who desires to be unknown — — — — — | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| — The Hon. Lady <i>Long</i> — — — — — | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| — Some other well disposed Ladies — — — — — | 5 | 2 | 4½ |

Annual

Annual Subscribers, since the last Publication.

| | | | | |
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An

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G

ALIST

A LIST of the Charter Working-Schools in Ireland.

| | Places Names. | In what Counties. | No. of Childr. | No. of Childr. Apprenticed. |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Cregane</i> ——— | County of <i>Armagh</i> . | 20 | 12 |
| 2 | <i>Ballycastle</i> ——— | Co. of <i>Antrim</i> . — | 25 | 12 |
| 3 | <i>Ballynabinch</i> — | Co. of <i>Down</i> . — | 20 | 21 |
| 4 | <i>Killogh</i> ——— | Ditto. ——— | 20 | 7 |
| 5 | <i>Ray</i> ——— | Co. of <i>Donegal</i> . — | 20 | |
| 6 | <i>Kiltormer</i> ——— | Co. of <i>Galway</i> . — | 20 | 5 |
| 7 | <i>Castle-Dermot</i> - | Co. of <i>Kildare</i> . — | 20 | 26 |
| 8 | <i>Shannon-Grove</i> - | Co. of <i>Limerick</i> . - | 40 | 36 |
| 9 | <i>Killmallock</i> — | Ditto. ——— | 20 | |
| 10 | <i>Kilfinane</i> ——— | Ditto. ——— | 20 | |
| 11 | <i>Dundalk</i> ——— | Co. of <i>Louth</i> . — | 20 | 11 |
| 12 | <i>Minola</i> ——— | Co. of <i>Mayo</i> . ——— | 20 | 26 |
| 13 | <i>Ballinrobe</i> ——— | Ditto. ——— | 20 | |
| 14 | <i>Newtown-Corry</i> | Co. of <i>Monaghan</i> . | 20 | |
| 15 | <i>Stradbally</i> ——— | Queen's County. | 40 | |
| 16 | <i>Castle-Caulfield</i> - | Co. of <i>Tyrone</i> . — | 20 | 9 |
| 17 | <i>Temple's-Town,</i> } | Co. of <i>Wicklow</i> . - | 20 | 3 |
| | alias <i>Roundwood</i> } | | | |
| 18 | <i>New-Ros</i> ——— | Co. of <i>Wexford</i> . - | 20 | |
| | | | 405 | 168 |

P O S T.

P O S T S C R I P T.

TH E Linen Manufacture Board continue to supply the Society as usual with Flax-Seed, Wheels, Hackles and Looms, &c.

The late *William Baisly*, Esq; has devised to the Society the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Shelburne*, the Right Honourable *Thomas Clutterbuck*, and the Right Honourable *Edward Walpole*, being resident in *England*, have been pleased Charitably to grant to the Society their Perquisites of Wine Licence Money, as Privy Councillors of *Ireland*, amounting annually to upwards of Eleven Pounds Each. The Society hope that their laudable Zeal and Beneficence, will have its due Effect upon other Gentlemen of the same Rank, and under the same Circumstance.

In a Letter from *Waterford*, Dated *May 22d 1742*, *Henry Mason* Esq; informs the Society that the Common Council of that City have voted Twenty Pounds a Year, towards the Support of a Charter School, that he has secured, for that Rent, Twenty-six Acres of Ground, on One of which the School is to be erected; but that a Fine of Forty-five Pounds is to be allowed to the present Tenant, which he had paid upon taking his Lease; that towards the Payment of that Fine, and the Building an House for the Children, he will insure One hundred Pounds, besides One hundred Pounds already paid by *Aland Mason*

Mason Esq; his Nephew, and Fifty Pounds, by *Thomas Christman* Esq; He is endeavouring, with great Zeal, to procure further Subscriptions, and Benefactions; and has already obtained from one Person Hair, to plaister the whole House; from another ten thousand Slates, and leave to quarry all the Stones that shall be wanted, within fifty Yards of the Spot where the House is to be built. He has the Promise from two Timber-yards of a Tun of Timber Each, and expects another from a Third, as well as Lime from the several Kilns in that Town.

There being already a Charity School there for Thirty Girls, with an endowment at present of Sixty Pounds a Year, great Care is taken of them by one of Mr. *Mason's* Sisters, who laid out Five hundred Pound the last Year in building an House for them, which is one of the prettiest and most commodious Buildings of that kind in the Kingdom. For this reason it is proposed, that only Boys shall be admitted into the Charter-School, which will be made capable of containing Thirty, besides the Master and Mistress.

Form of a Bequest or Legacy:

I Tem, I give, devise, and bequeath the Sum of
to the *Incorporated Society in Dublin*, for
promoting *English Protestant-Schools in Ireland*, pursuant to His
Majesty's Royal Charter.

F I N I S.